FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:22:52 ON 03 DEC 2001
L37 6 S PROVADO
L38 0 S ADMIRE 2F
L39 3 S ADMIRE
L40 2 S METRIBUZIN/CN OR TEBUCONAZOLE/CN
L41 3 S L40 OR 138261-41-3
L42 1 S PERACETIC ACID/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:27:36 ON 03 DEC 2001
L43 1 S L41 AND L42
L44 1412 S CHLORONICOTIN? OR CHLOROTHIAZOL?
L45 0 S L44 AND L42
L46 17 S (INSECTICID? OR HERBICID?) AND L42

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 00:31:01 ON 03 DEC 2001
L47 0 S L42 (5A) PRESERVATIVE#

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:34:31 ON 03 DEC 2001
L48 3 S L42 (5A) PRESERVATIVE#
L49 1225 S PRESERVATIVE (L) (PESTICID? OR HERBICID? OR BIOCID? OR INSECT
L50 1 S L49 AND L42
L51 80 S (PERACETIC ACID OR ACETIC PEROXIDE OR PERETHANOIC ACID OR PER

=> d que l49; d que l51
L49 1225 SEA FILE=CAPLUS PRESERVATIVE (L) (PESTICID? OR HERBICID? OR BIOCID? OR INSECTICID? OR FUNGICID?)

L51 80 SEA FILE=CAPLUS (PERACETIC ACID OR ACETIC PEROXIDE OR PERETHANOIC ACID OR PEROXOACETIC ACID OR PROXITANE)/AB AND (HERBICID? OR INSECTICID? OR PESTICID? OR FUNGICID?)

L52 47 (PERACETIC ACID OR ACETIC PEROXIDE OR PERETHANOIC ACID OR PEROXOACETIC ACID OR PROXITANE)/AB AND (HERBICID? OR INSECTICID? OR PESTICID? OR FUNGICID?)/AB

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:58:46 ON 03 DEC 2001
SET SMARTSELECT ON
L53 SEL L42 1- CHEM : 23 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CABA, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 00:58:47 ON 03 DEC 2001
L54 488 S L53/BI
L55 16 S L54 AND (HERBICID? OR PESTICID? OR INSECTICID? OR FUNGICID?)

Highlighted Answers All Reviewed online. Most not relevant.
Only L55 printed out.

OBservation: several Hits Disclose Peracetic as the A.I. but NO significant hits as to use of peracetic for preserv.-type use in pesticidal suspensions.

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 2001:96537 CABA
DN 20013092438
TI Postharvest treatments for the reduction of mancozeb in fresh apples
AU Hwang EunSun; Cash, J. N.; Zabik, M. J.; Hwang, E. S.
CS Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Institute for Environmental Toxicology, National Food Safety and Toxicology Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA.
SO Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, (2001) Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 3127-3132. 19 ref.
ISSN: 0021-8561
DT Journal
LA English
AB The objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone, and hydrogen **peroxyacetic acid** (HPA) treatments on the degradation of mancozeb and ethylenethiourea (ETU) in apples. This study was based on model experiments at neutral pH and temperature. Fresh apples were treated with two different levels of mancozeb (1 and 10 micro g/mL). Several of the treatments were effective in reducing or removing mancozeb and ETU residues on spiked apples. Mancozeb residues decreased 56-99% with chlorine and 36-87% with chlorine dioxide treatments. ETU was completely degraded by 500 ppm of calcium hypochlorite and 10 ppm of chlorine dioxide at a 1 ppm spike level. However, at a 10 ppm spike level, the effectiveness of ETU degradation was lower than observed at 1 ppm level. Mancozeb residues decreased 56-97% with ozone treatment. At 1 and 3 ppm of ozone, no ETU residue was detected at 1 ppm of spiked mancozeb after both 3 and 30 min. HPA was also effective in degrading the mancozeb residues, with 44-99% reduction depending on treatment time and HPA concentrations. ETU was completely degraded at 500 ppm of HPA after 30 min of reaction time. These treatments indicated good potential for the removal of **pesticide** residues on fruit and in processed products.

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 1999:104590 CABA
DN 990403609
TI Food safety first
AU Meyer, B.; Meltz, K. D.
SO Dairy Industries International, (1999) Vol. 64, No. 4, pp. 37, 39, 41. 8 ref.
ISSN: 0308-8197
DT Journal
LA English
AB A new disinfectant, P3-oxysan, which combines **peracetic acid** and a surface-active agent in a synergistic formulation, is aimed at overcoming the problems of corrosiveness of **peracetic acid** and its weak **fungicidal** efficacy against some species of moulds. The suitability of P3-oxysan for use in dairy applications, and its possible influence on milk flavour and starter activity, are discussed, and it is concluded that P3-oxysan is a safe disinfectant.

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 1999:84767 CABA
DN 992206179
TI **Peracetic acid** (PAA) as a low-temperature disinfectant-sterilizer of milking and milk-processing equipment
El acido peracetico (PAA), desinfectante-esterilizante en frio de equipos de ordeno y de plantas lacteas
AU Lagger, J. R.
CS Zurich 3190 (1417) Capital Federal, Argentina.
SO Veterinaria Argentina, (1998) Vol. 15, No. 150, pp. 719-726. 4 ref.

ISSN: 0326-4629
DT Journal
LA Spanish
SL English
AB The author describes research done on the suitability of PAA for sterilizing milking and milk-processing equipment. In-vitro bactericidal and **fungicidal** tests and toxicity tests in mammals are described. The dilution and use of PAA in the dairy and milk-processing plant is described. It is concluded that PAA is effective, cheap, non-toxic to mammals and not harmful to the environment.

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 1999:29052 CABA
DN 991100791
TI Battling thrips: five **pesticides** put to the test
AU Gill, S. A.; Reeser, R.; Raupp, M. J.
CS University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service, Ellicot City, Maryland, USA.
SO GrowerTalks, (1998) Vol. 62, No. 8, pp. 46-48.
ISSN: 0276-9433
DT Journal
LA English
AB Five spray treatments (Conserve, a bacterial toxin formulation applied at 3.9 or 7.8 oz/30 gallons, ZeroTol, active ingredients peroxyacetic [**peracetic**] **acid** and hydrogen dioxide [peroxide], at 37.2 oz/30 gallons, Sanmite, active ingredient pyriban [pyridaben], at 0.8 oz/20 gallons, and two strains of Beauveria bassiana, Naturalis-O and BotaniGard) were applied to garden mums [chrysanthemums] in a commercial greenhouse in Maryland, USA, in 1997 to control the Western flower thrips [Frankliniella occidentalis]. Both the chemical treatments and the biological formulations produced good control of the thrips when properly used and, in the case of Conserve, at the highest application rate.

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 1998:166774 CABA
DN 981008076
TI Pest and disease control in U.K. narcissus growing: some aspects of recent research
AU Hanks, G. R.; Linfield, C. A.; Lilien-Kipnis, H. [EDITOR]; Borochov, A. [EDITOR]; Halevy, A. H. [EDITOR]
CS Horticulture Research International, Kirton, PE20 1NN, UK.
SO Acta Horticulturae, (1997) Vol. II, No. 430, pp. 611-618. 9 ref.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the seventh international symposium on flower bulbs, Herzliya, Israel, 10-16 March 1996.
ISSN: 0567-7572; ISBN: 90-6605-819-6
DT Conference Article; Journal
LA English
AB The use of chlorpyrifos as a pre-planting treatment to protect Narcissus bulbs from attack by Merodon equestris, was investigated in the UK. Chlorpyrifos was applied in a hot-water treatment (HWT) tank, as a post-HWT cold dip, or as a spray over the bulbs at planting. Before HWT, bulbs were stored at ambient temperatures, at 18 deg C for 2 weeks or at 30 deg for 1 week to reduce the phytotoxic effects of the HWT and chlorpyrifos. Using chlorpyrifos in HWT reduced the number of bulbs with larvae to almost zero after the first growing year. Cold dip and spray treatments were ineffective. The control obtained using chlorpyrifos in HWT did not persist to the second growing year. Unless pre-warming at 30 deg was used, bulb yields at the end of the first growing year were reduced following treatment with chlorpyrifos in HWT. However, crop growth in the second growing year compensated for losses in the first. A **peroxyacetic acid**-based disinfectant was evaluated as a replacement for formaldehyde in HWT. Using a healthy bulb stock, crop growth with **peroxyacetic acid** was at least as good as

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 1998:166774 CABA
DN 981008076
TI Pest and disease control in U.K. narcissus growing: some aspects of recent research
AU Hanks, G. R.; Linfield, C. A.; Lilien-Kipnis, H. [EDITOR]; Borochov, A. [EDITOR]; Halevy, A. H. [EDITOR]
CS Horticulture Research International, Kirton, PE20 1NN, UK.
SO Acta Horticulturae, (1997) Vol. II, No. 430, pp. 611-618. 9 ref.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the seventh international symposium on flower bulbs, Herzliya, Israel, 10-16 March 1996.
ISSN: 0567-7572; ISBN: 90-6605-819-6
DT Conference Article; Journal
LA English
AB The use of chlorpyrifos as a pre-planting treatment to protect Narcissus bulbs from attack by Merodon equestris, was investigated in the UK. Chlorpyrifos was applied in a hot-water treatment (HWT) tank, as a post-HWT cold dip, or as a spray over the bulbs at planting. Before HWT, bulbs were stored at ambient temperatures, at 18 deg C for 2 weeks or at 30 deg for 1 week to reduce the phytotoxic effects of the HWT and chlorpyrifos. Using chlorpyrifos in HWT reduced the number of bulbs with larvae to almost zero after the first growing year. Cold dip and spray treatments were ineffective. The control obtained using chlorpyrifos in HWT did not persist to the second growing year. Unless pre-warming at 30 deg was used, bulb yields at the end of the first growing year were reduced following treatment with chlorpyrifos in HWT. However, crop growth in the second growing year compensated for losses in the first. A **peroxyacetic acid**-based disinfectant was evaluated as a replacement for formaldehyde in HWT. Using a healthy bulb stock, crop growth with **peroxyacetic acid** was at least as good as using formaldehyde, with no phytotoxicity. When used with a bulb stock infected with basal rot (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. narcissi) and stem nematodes (Ditylenchus dipsaci), the least nematode damage and highest yields resulted from using formaldehyde (as 0.5% Formalin) or **peroxyacetic acid** (as 1 or 1.5% Jet 5) in combination with thiabendazole. Three biocontrol agents for basal rot were investigated on 3 Narcissus cultivars which had received a full **fungicide** treatment (thiabendazole as a post-lifting dip and in HWT), a reduced **fungicide** treatment (thiabendazole as a post-lifting spray only), or no thiabendazole. Basal rot-inoculated bulbs were planted evenly among the plots. The basal rot-resistant cultivar St Keverne did not develop disease. Cultivar Yellow Sun showed some basal rot, but crop performance was unaffected by the treatments. In the susceptible Golden Harvest, Trichoderma spp. increased bulb yields slightly in the first year when no thiabendazole had been previously used.

using formaldehyde, with no phytotoxicity. When used with a bulb stock infected with basal rot (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. narcissi) and stem nematodes (Ditylenchus dipsaci), the least nematode damage and highest yields resulted from using formaldehyde (as 0.5% Formalin) or **peroxyacetic acid** (as 1 or 1.5% Jet 5) in combination with thiabendazole. Three biocontrol agents for basal rot were investigated on 3 Narcissus cultivars which had received a full **fungicide** treatment (thiabendazole as a post-lifting dip and in HWT), a reduced **fungicide** treatment (thiabendazole as a post-lifting spray only), or no thiabendazole. Basal rot-inoculated bulbs were planted evenly among the plots. The basal rot-resistant cultivar St Keverne did not develop disease. Cultivar Yellow Sun showed some basal rot, but crop performance was unaffected by the treatments. In the susceptible Golden Harvest, Trichoderma spp. increased bulb yields slightly in the first year when no thiabendazole had been previously used.

L55 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 97:76371 CABA
DN 971201319
TI Comparative effects of various antibiotics, **fungicides** and disinfectants on Aphanomyces invaderis and other saprolegniaceous fungi
AU Lilley, J. H.; Inglis, V.
CS Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, UK.
SO Aquaculture Research, (1997) Vol. 28, No. 6, pp. 461-469. 27 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A total of 54 isolates of various fish-pathogenic and saprophytic fungi were characterized in terms of their susceptibility to 3 antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin and oxolinic acid), 3 **fungicides** (malachite green, hydrogen peroxide and sodium chloride) and 3 disinfectants (an iodophore, sodium hypochlorite and a solution of **peracetic acid** and hydrogen peroxide). A. invaderis, the fungus associated with the Asian fish disease epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS); other Aphanomyces sp. isolates from the similar conditions redspot disease (RSD) and mycotic granulomatosis (MG); and the crayfish plague fungus, A. astaci, were more sensitive to most of the chemical agents than the other fungi tested (Achlya and Saprolegnia spp.). Two compounds currently being considered for use in aquaculture, hydrogen peroxide and Proxitane 0510, were shown to have some potential for **fungicidal** treatments and disinfection, respectively. The implications of this study with respect to the isolation, treatment and control of A. invaderis are discussed.

L55 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 96:100381 CABA
DN 961301555
TI **Fungicidal** effect of 15 disinfectants against 25 fungal contaminants commonly found in bread and cheese manufacturing
AU Bundgaard-Nielsen, K.; Nielsen, P. V.
CS Department of Biotechnology, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark.
SO Journal of Food Protection, (1996) Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 268-275. 23 ref.
ISSN: 0362-028X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Resistance of 19 mould and 6 yeast species to 15 commercial disinfectants was investigated by using a suspension method in which the **fungicidal** effect and germination time were determined at 20 deg C. Disinfectants containing 0.5% dodecyldiethylentriaminacetic acid, 10 g of chloramine-T per 1, 2.0% formaldehyde, 0.1% potassium hydroxide, 3.0% hydrogen peroxide, or **peracetic acid** were ineffective as **fungicides**. The **fungicidal** effect of quaternary ammonium compounds and chlorine compounds showed great variability between

species and among the six isolates of Penicillium roquefortii var. roquefortii tested. The isolates of P. roquefortii var. carneum, P. discolor, Aspergillus versicolor, and Eurotium repens examined were resistant to different quaternary ammonium compounds. Conidia and vegetative cells were killed by alcohols, whereas ascospores were resistant. Resistance of ascospores to 70% ethanol increased with age. Both P. roquefortii var. roquefortii and E. repens showed great variability of resistance within isolates of each species.

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 91:123291 CABA
DN 912312632
TI A comparative study on the effects of five chemicals on the survival of chlamydospores of Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. narcissi
AU Linfield, C. A.
CS AFRC Institute of Horticultural Research, Littlehampton, West Sussex, UK.
SO Journal of Phytopathology, (1991) Vol. 131, No. 4, pp. 297-304. 13 ref.
ISSN: 0931-1785
DT Journal
LA English
SL German
AB In vitro tests showed a glutaraldehyde formulation, Cidex, to kill 100% of F. oxysporum f.sp. narcissi chlamydospores within 160 min at a dose rate of 0.25% a.i. or more. Similarly, Peratol, a formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and **peracetic acid**, gave 100% kill after 80 min at a concn of 0.5%, and Storite Clear Liquid, a thiabendazole formulation, gave 100% kill after 15 min at a concn of 5%. In contrast, Decon 90 failed to give adequate control, and formaldehyde (as 0.5% commercial formalin) gave good, but not total control of the fungus. At higher rates (2.5%), formaldehyde caused flower malformation and corkiness of bulb base plants in Narcissus, whereas none of the other products was phytotoxic. Results suggested that Cidex, Peratol and Storite Clear Liquid may be suitable replacements for formaldehyde for use in hot water treatment for the control of basal rot in Narcissus.

L55 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 90:93576 CABA
DN 901146766
TI Effect of experimental bacterial disinfectants applied to oranges on postharvest decay
AU Brown, G. E.
CS Florida Department of Citrus, Scientific Research Department, CREC, Lake Alfred, FL 33850, USA.
SO Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, (1987) Vol. 100, pp. 20-22. 10 ref.
ISSN: 0886-7283
DT Conference Article; Journal
LA English
AB Applications of Alcide, **peracetic acid**, Gallex (dual quaternary ammonium chloride (QAC)), Bear-Cat 20 Plus (multi QAC) and benzoyl peroxide during washing for 30 s followed by removal at rinsing or application after rinsing did not control stem-end rot in degreened oranges caused by Diplodia natalensis [Botryodiplodia theobromae]. When followed by a non-recovery application of thiabendazole, control was no better than the control obtained with thiabendazole alone. The disinfectants multi QAC and Alcide applied to non-degreened fruit after washing controlled stem-end rot (Phomopsis [Diaporthe] citri) and green mould (Penicillium digitatum) in some tests. In some instances, separate applications of disinfectant with thiabendazole were more effective than either the disinfectant or the **fungicide** applied alone. In culture studies, the QAC compounds reduced growth of P. digitatum more effectively than that of the other decay fungi. Isolates of P. digitatum resistant to the benzimidazole **fungicides** responded in a similar

way to a benzimidazole sensitive isolate. This paper was presented at the 100th annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, held at Orlando, Florida, USA on 2-5 Nov. 1987.

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 86:39321 CABA
DN 862276020
TI Investigations on the sporicidal and **fungicidal** activity of disinfectants
AU Lensing, H. H.; Oei, H. L.
CS Central Vet. Inst., PO Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad, Netherlands.
SO Zentralblatt fur Bakteriologie Mikrobiologie und Hygiene, B, (1985) Vol. 181, No. 6, pp. 487-495. 17 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
SL German
AB Glutaraldehyde 4%, sodium/dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate (2400 mg/l active chlorine) and **peracetic acid** 0.25% demonstrated after 30 min of exposure at 20 deg C in the presence of 4% horse serum a clear activity against spores of Bacillus cereus. Under the same conditions formaldehyde 4% and glutaraldehyde 2% were also sporicidal, but only after a longer time of exposure. Spores of B. anthracis and B. cereus appeared to be comparatively resistant against these disinfectants, whereas conidiospores of Aspergillus fumigatus and A. niger were less resistant. Of the microorganisms tested Candida albicans were the least resistant, and spores of B. subtilis the most resistant. It is concluded that B. cereus spores and A. fumigatus conidiospores appear to be suitable test organisms.

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 82:73746 CABA
DN 821387165
TI Investigations on the occurrence of Cryptococcus neoformans and its resistance to disinfectants
Untersuchungen zum Vorkommen und zur Desinfektionsmittelresistenz von Cryptococcus neoformans
AU Labourdette, R. E.
SO Untersuchungen zum Vorkommen und zur Desinfektionsmittelresistenz von Cryptococcus neoformans, (1980) pp. 77. 8 tab. 24 pp. ref.
Publisher: Fachbereich Veterinarmedizin, Justus-Liebig-Universitat Giessen.
CY German Federal Republic
DT Dissertation
LA German
SL Spanish
AB The fungus was isolated from 12 (5.9%) of 204 samples of pigeon excreta, using an agar with a caffeic acid base, containing penicillin, streptomycin adn diphenyl (0.1%). Also isolated were 226 strs. of other fungi including Torulopsis, Candida and Rhodotorula spp. Nine C. neoformans strs. tested agianst formalin, phenol, Tegodor 73 and **peracetic acid** were more sensitive than C. albicans and Debaryomyces kloeckeri, used as controls. After 60 min 1% formalin, 1% phenol, 0.03% Tegodor 73 and 0.12% **peracetic acid** had a **fungicidal** effect on the 9 strs.

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 80:109646 CABA
DN 791952237
TI Gas-liquid chromatographic determination of aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide and aldicarb sulfone and water using a Hall electrolytic detector
AU Galoux, M.; Damme, J. C. Van; Bernes, A.; Potvin, J.
CS Station de Phytopharmacie de l'Etat, 11, rue du Bordia, B-5800-Gembloux, Belgium.

SO Journal of Chromatography, (1979) Vol. 177, No. 2, pp. 245-253. 6 ref.
ISSN: 0021-9673
DT Journal
LA English
AB A method is described for the determination of individual components of toxic aldicarb residues (aldicarb sulfoxide and aldicarb sulfone) in water and soils using a gas chromatographic method with the Hall electrolytic conductivity detector. Aldicarb and its metabolites were extracted from water by chloroform and from soils by water-acetone and water-methanol mixtures. They were separated on a Florisil column and identified by GLC after conversion into aldicarb sulfone by **peracetic acid** oxidation. The sensitivity of the method is ca. 0.05 ppm of aldicarb.

L55 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 78:64467 CABA
DN 781345201
TI Sensitivity of T. faviforme to various disinfectants
Chuvstvitelnost na T. faviforme k"m dezinfektsionnoto deistvie na razlichni preparati
AU Iovchev, E.; Duparinova, M.; Duparinov, I.
CS Cent. Vet. Res. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria.
SO Veterinarno-Meditsinski Nauki, (1977) Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 32-36. 3 tab. 16 ref.
ISSN: 0324-1068
DT Journal
LA Bulgarian
SL Russian; English
AB In lab. trials 1% vofasteril (34% **peracetic acid**), 1.62% perfumaric acid together with 1% lauryl sulphate and 5% fessiasept (16% chlorinated creosote) killed the fungus after 10 min exposure. Perfumaric acid (1.62%), veraform (25% formaldyde) (5%) and fessiasept (3%) destroyed T. faviforme [T. verrucosum] after 15-20 min exposure and vofasteril (0.6%) and Cu sulphate (7-10%) were **fungicidal** after 30-45 min. Aerosols of 40 cm3 formalin, 20 cm3 water and 30 g potassium permanganate were **fungicidal** after 20 h.

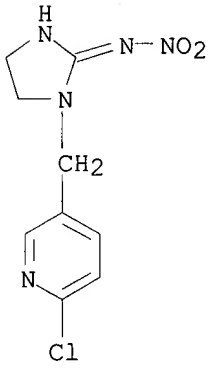
L55 ANSWER 14 OF 16 AGRICOLA
AN 1999:15022 AGRICOLA
DN IND21965730
TI Biosynthesis of 2-aceto-2-hydroxy acids: acetolactate synthases and acetohydroxyacid synthases.
AU Chipman, D.; Barak, Z.; Schloss, J.V.
CS Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel.
AV DNAL (381 B522)
SO Biochimica et biophysica acta = International journal of biochemistry and biophysics, June 29, 1998. Vol. 1385, No. 2. p. 401-419
Publisher: Amsterdam : Elsevier Science B.V.
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
NTE Includes references
CY Netherlands
DT Article; Law
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LA English
AB Two groups of enzymes are classified as acetolactate synthase (EC 4.1.3.18). This review deals chiefly with the FAD-dependent, biosynthetic enzymes which readily catalyze the formation of acetohydroxybutyrate from pyruvate and 2-oxobutyrate, as well as of acetolactate from two molecules of pyruvate (the ALS/AHAS group). These enzymes are generally susceptible to inhibition by one or more of the branched-chain amino acids which are ultimate products of the acetohydroxyacids, as well as by several classes of **herbicides** (sulfonylureas, imidazolinones and others). Some ALS/AHASs also catalyze the (non-physiological) oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate, leading to **peracetic acid**; the possible

relationship of this process to oxygen toxicity is considered. The bacterial ALS/AHAS which have been well characterized consist of catalytic subunits (around 60 kDa) and smaller regulatory subunits in an alpha 2 beta 2 structure. In the case of Escherichia coli isozyme III, assembly and dissociation of the holoenzyme has been studied. The quaternary structure of the eukaryotic enzymes is less clear and in plants and yeast only catalytic polypeptides (homologous to those of bacteria) have been clearly identified. The presence of regulatory polypeptides in these organisms cannot be ruled out, however, and genes which encode putative ALS/AHAS regulatory subunits have been identified in some cases. A consensus sequence can be constructed from the 21 sequences which have been shown experimentally to represent ALS/AHAS catalytic polypeptides. Many other sequences fit this consensus, but some genes identified as putative 'acetolactate synthase genes' are almost certainly not ALS/AHAS. The solution of the crystal structures of several thiamin diphosphate (ThDP)-dependent enzymes which are homologous to ALS/AHAS, together with the availability of many amino acid sequences for the latter enzymes, has made it possible for two laboratories to propose similar, reasonable models for a dimer of catalytic subunits of an ALS/AHAS. A number of characteristics of these enzymes can now be better understood on the basis of such models: the nature of the **herbicide** binding site, the structural role of FAD and the binding of ThDP-Mg2+. The models are also guides for experimental testing of ideas concerning structure-function relationships in these enzymes, e.g. the nature of the substrate recognition site. Among the important remaining questions is how the enzyme suppresses alternative reactions of the intrinsically reactive hydroxyethylThDP enamine formed by the decarboxylation of the first substrate molecule and specifically promotes its condensation with 2-oxobutyrate or pyruvate.

L55 ANSWER 15 OF 16 AGRICOLA
AN 96:46208 AGRICOLA
DN IND20524855
TI **Fungicidal** effect of 15 disinfectants against 25 fungal contaminants commonly found in bread and cheese manufacturing.
AU Bundgaard-Nielsen, K.; Nielsen, P.V.
CS Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark.
AV DNAL (44.8 J824)
SO Journal of food protection, Mar 1996. Vol. 59, No. 3. p. 268-275
Publisher: Des Moines, Iowa : International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians.
CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X
NTE Includes references
CY Iowa; United States
DT Article
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English
AB Resistance of 19 mold and 6 yeast species to 15 commercial disinfectants was investigated by using a suspension method in which the **fungicidal** effect and germination time were determined at 20 degrees C. Disinfectants containing 0.5% dodecyldiethylentriaminacetic acid, 10 g of chloramine-T per 1, 2.0% formaldehyde, 0.1% potassium hydroxide, 3.0% hydrogen peroxide, or 0.3% **peracetic acid** were ineffective as **fungicides**. The **fungicidal** effect of quaternary ammonium compounds and chlorine compounds showed great variability between species and among the six isolates of Penicillium roqueforti var. roqueforti tested. The isolates of P. roqueforti var. carneum, P. discolor, Aspergillus versicolor, and Eurotium repens examined were resistant to different quaternary ammonium compounds. Conidia and vegetative cells were killed by alcohols, whereas ascospores were resistant. Resistance of ascospores to 70% ethanol increased with age. Both P. roqueforti var. roqueforti and E. repens showed great variability of resistance within isolates of each species.

L55 ANSWER 16 OF 16 AGRICOLA
AN 74:6724 AGRICOLA
DN 74-9006761
TI Antimicrobial action of **peracetic acid**. 1. **Fungicidal** action. [Aspergillus, Penicillium, Rhizopus, Mucor]
AU Tutumi, M; Imamura, K; Hatano, S; Watanabe, T
AV DNAL (389.9 N57)
SO Nihon Shokuhin Eisei Gakkai J Food Hyg Soc Jap, Oct 1973 Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 443-447. Ref. Eng. Sum.
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese

RN 138261-41-3 REGISTRY
CN 2-Imidazolidinimine, 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine
CN Admire
CN BAY-NTN 33893
CN Confidor
CN Confidor 200SL
CN Confidor SL
CN CP 1
CN Gaucho
CN Imidacloprid
CN Merit
CN Merit (insecticide)
CN NTN 33893
CN Provado
AR 105827-78-9
MF C9 H10 Cl N5 O2
CI COM
SR CAS Registry Services
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, EMBASE, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

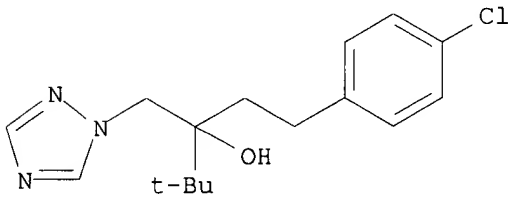


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

```
=> s metribuzin/cn or tebuconazole/cn
             1 METRIBUZIN/CN
             1 TEBUCONAZOLE/CN
L40          2 METRIBUZIN/CN OR TEBUCONAZOLE/CN

=> d 1-2

L40  ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   107534-96-3  REGISTRY
CN   1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, .alpha.-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-.alpha.-
     (1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, .alpha.-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-.alpha.-
     (1,1-dimethylethyl)-, (.+-.)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN   BAY-HWG 1608
CN   Ethyltrianol
CN   Etiltrianol
CN   Fenetrazole
CN   Folicur
CN   HWG 1608
CN   Preventol A 8
CN   Raxil
CN   Tebuconazole
CN   Terbutrazole
DR   123066-82-0, 80443-41-0
MF   C16 H22 Cl N3 O
CI   COM
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA,
       CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU,
       DETHERM*, DRUGU, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*,
       SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
```

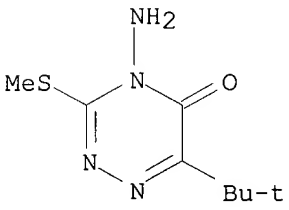



```
**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             578 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
              54 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             579 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L40  ANSWER 2 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   21087-64-9  REGISTRY
CN   1,2,4-Triazin-5(4H)-one, 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   as-Triazin-5(4H)-one, 4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   3-Methylthio-4-amino-6-tert-butyl-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
```

CN 3-Methylthio-4-amino-6-tert-butyl-1,2,4-triazin-5-one
CN 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
CN 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one
CN 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5-one
CN 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazine-5(4H)-one
CN 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazin-5-one
CN 4-Amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)-as-triazin-5(4H)-one
CN BAY 6159
CN BAY 61597
CN BAY 6159H
CN BAY 94337
CN Bayer 6159
CN Lexone
CN Lexone DF
CN **Metribuzin**
CN Metribuzine
CN Sencor
CN Sencor 4F
CN Sencor 75DF
CN Sencorex
CN Sencorex L.F.
CN Senkor
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C8 H14 N4 O S
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2329 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
68 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2331 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 86:39321 CABA
DN 862276020
TI Investigations on the sporicidal and **fungicidal** activity of disinfectants
AU Lensing, H. H.; Oei, H. L.
CS Central Vet. Inst., PO Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad, Netherlands.
SO Zentralblatt fur Bakteriologie Mikrobiologie und Hygiene, B, (1985) Vol. 181, No. 6, pp. 487-495. 17 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
SL German
AB Glutaraldehyde 4%, sodium/dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate (2400 mg/l active chlorine) and **peracetic acid** 0.25% demonstrated after 30 min of exposure at 20 deg C in the presence of 4% horse serum a clear activity against spores of Bacillus cereus. Under the same conditions formaldehyde 4% and glutaraldehyde 2% were also sporicidal, but only after a longer time of exposure. Spores of B. anthracis and B. cereus appeared to be comparatively resistant against these disinfectants, whereas conidiospores of Aspergillus fumigatus and A. niger were less resistant. Of the microorganisms tested Candida albicans were the least resistant, and spores of B. subtilis the most resistant. It is concluded that B. cereus spores and A. fumigatus conidiospores appear to be suitable test organisms.

102

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2001 CABI
AN 82:73746 CABA
DN 821387165
TI Investigations on the occurrence of Cryptococcus neoformans and its resistance to disinfectants
Untersuchungen zum Vorkommen und zur Desinfektionsmittelresistenz von Cryptococcus neoformans
AU Labourdette, R. E.
SO Untersuchungen zum Vorkommen und zur Desinfektionsmittelresistenz von Cryptococcus neoformans, (1980) pp. 77. 8 tab. 24 pp. ref.
Publisher: Fachbereich Veterinarmedizin, Justus-Liebig-Universitat Giessen.
CY German Federal Republic
DT Dissertation
LA German
SL Spanish
AB The fungus was isolated from 12 (5.9%) of 204 samples of pigeon excreta, using an agar with a caffeic acid base, containing penicillin, streptomycin adn diphenyl (0.1%). Also isolated were 226 strs. of other fungi including Torulopsis, Candida and Rhodotorula spp. Nine C. neoformans strs. tested agianst formalin, phenol, Tegodor 73 and **peracetic acid** were more sensitive than C. albicans and Debaryomyces kloeckeri, used as controls. After 60 min 1% formalin, 1% phenol, 0.03% Tegodor 73 and 0.12% **peracetic acid** had a **fungicidal** effect on the 9 strs.

102